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ever, to the ironic passage on page 36 as out of harmony with what the story elsewhere proclaims to be the really 'heroic' quality of the love in question:—

“Though Keith was by no means essential to her happiness, she fancied that he was, and a sentimental illusion may create quite as much ferment as an heroic love.”

Mr. G. K. Chesterton supplies a short but capable introduction.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AND ITS SOLUTION. By Professor Morris Jastrow, Jr. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott & Company. 1920.

This book is one of the by-products of a great scholar whose death is a heavy loss to the world of scholarship and letters. All men of letters, sooner or later, reach the point in their development where they become Athenians. All Athenians fancy that they are statesmen and fully qualified to appear in a Platonic dialogue with plans for remodelling states. Prophecy is one of their ways of entertaining themselves and interesting and instructing the public. This book is both instructive and interesting. The reasons suggested for the failure of the diplomacy of the Western powers in the Levant are good and the survey of conditions in the lands involved is, I believe, approximately correct for the time it was written. The suggestion that the question can be solved by internationalism does not, however, suit the real wishes either of England or of America, and storms will rise in the East for many years to come. There are as many solutions of the Eastern question as there are peoples or nations interested, and what the final settlement will be lies in the lap of chance. My own knowledge of the factors that determine the problem is too slight for any attempt at a more exact valuation, but it seems that the march of events itself has placed this work among 'occasional pieces'. It is written in an agreeable style—the master is out for a holiday—yet with undoubted insight into the situation, and two of its conclusions rather appeal to conservative Americans: first, that the Eastern Question can never be settled satisfactorily without the coöpera-

tion of the United States; and, second, that the United States should assume no responsibilities, such as a mandate over any Eastern land. It goes without saying that a brochure by so eminent an authority must be included in the bibliography of any study of the Eastern Question. J. B. E.

MORALE: THE SUPREME STANDARD OF LIFE AND CONDUCT. By G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1920. Pp. 378.

Although it is fairly safe to say that many readers will enjoy and profit by President Hall's collection of notes on what he takes to be the new conception of morale evolved by the Great War, it is equally safe to predict that there will be no fulfilment of the wish which he rather strangely advances as follows: "I would fain hope it [the book] may be worthy of a place as a text-book in some of our higher institutions of learning, perhaps in place of the types of ethics now in use". If in spite of the book's lack of system, and its evident failure to cover the field of the 'old' ethics, some university or other should allow teaching of such 'morale' to displace the older philosophy of conduct, we should regard President Hall as having shown a practical sagacity hardly to be expected under the circumstances.

President Hall as an author illuminates and renders stimulating everything he touches. Even the general reader will find much wisdom and more information in this interesting collection of notes, while all may well heed the last paragraph of the book, with its true message of hope:—

"Thus, although Pandora has opened her old box and again let loose all its evils upon mankind, we find a new hope at the bottom, viz., personal, civic, social, industrial, and religious morale, the acme of healthfulness of body and soul. Like the appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, our appeal is now from Mansoul sick to Mansoul well, and we must and will believe that this appeal will be heard."

T. P. BAILEY.